

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN ARMY OF VOTERS.

ABOUT THIRTEEN MILLION OF CITIZENS WILL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Some Curious Facts in Connection with Our System of Elections.—The Electoral College as Now Constituted.—The Successful Candidate Must Have 223 Votes.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Two weeks hence we will be sitting up late at night and getting up early in the morning to get ready for the presidential election. Probably there is nothing else in the world that corresponds exactly with one of these great quadrennial contests of ours. Only an American can appreciate the excitement and anticipation, the hope and fear, the joy and the torment attendant upon the choosing by public ballot of a new ruler of the land.

There is nothing else in this or in any other country that so completely stirs up a people; nothing else that incites them to so much activity and effort altogether. Think of the stupendous fact that between sunrise and sunset of Nov. 8 between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 of American citizens will walk to the ballot boxes and deposit their votes for president of the United States.

Reflect for a moment upon the insignificance of these stupendous figures. If it were possible for all these voters to be marshaled in one army, and they were to march in grand review, twenty-five men in a line, and so closely massed that the men of one rank could almost touch the shoulders of the men immediately in front of them, and all moving at the rate of three miles an hour, the procession would be 500 miles long and seven days would be required for it to pass a given point.

Estimating each of the ballots cast as containing 250 square inches—and under the new ballot laws adopted in a majority of the states the average size will probably be greater than this—the white snowstorm of 12,500,000 ballots will weigh about 2,500 tons, or enough to load five freight trains of twenty-five cars each.

How do I know that 12,500,000 ballots will be deposited Nov. 8? By the law of averages some newspapers are offering prizes to their readers for the closest guess on the total vote for president. I do not care to win any of these prizes, but those of you who do me the honor to read this letter are welcome to the pointer that the total vote next month will not be far from 12,601,000.

At the presidential election of 1888 there were, as nearly as can be estimated, one vote to five and a quarter persons through out the country. The same ratio applied to the estimated population of the country in 1892 gives approximately the number of votes stated above. The grand total is not likely to drop as low as 12,500,000, nor is it likely to go higher than 12,600,000. Somewhere between these two estimates, I venture to say, you will find the grand total when the votes are all counted.

Compare this magnificent aggregate with the total population of fifty, sixty or seventy years ago, and you will have some interesting results. For instance, in 1821, when Andrew Jackson first ran for president, the total population was only 372,000, about the same number that the state of Wisconsin will cast two weeks hence. In those days not as much interest was taken by the masses of the people in presidential elections as in our time. In 1824 the population of the country was about 10,500,000, showing that only one person in twenty-eight exercised the right of suffrage. It is believed, however, that a greater number of votes were cast, but were not officially returned, owing to the fact that the new system of choosing a president had been but recently instituted. Still as late as 1832 there were only 104 votes to each 1,000 of the population.

In 1840 occurred the first campaign with such vigor and enthusiasm in it that the popular heart was fired and a large vote brought out. That was the famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, and a population of 16,000,000 cast 2,410,000 votes, or 150 to 1,000 population. This continued to be approximately the ratio of votes to population till 1876, when the number of votes in 1,000 population was raised to about 170. In 1880 the number became still greater, or 185, and in 1888 is believed to have reached 190. With diminution of immigration, and more general naturalization of foreign born citizens, the ratio may ultimately reach one in five, though it is not likely to do so in this campaign. There are states, however, which have already exceeded this ratio. Indiana, for instance, had in June, 1890, a population of 1,978,000, and in November of that year cast 470,000 votes—a ratio, making allowance for increase of population between census taking and election day, of 235 voters to each 1,000 of the population.

The vote of the country has increased much more rapidly than its population. Here are some rather interesting figures which I have compiled from official sources:

Year	Total vote	Approximate population of states
1824	372,000	10,500,000
1828	1,165,282	12,500,000
1832	1,250,700	13,000,000
1836	1,498,205	15,000,000
1840	2,410,778	16,000,000
1844	2,698,611	17,000,000
1848	2,871,908	18,000,000
1852	3,138,101	19,000,000
1856	4,053,971	20,000,000
1860	4,762,833	21,000,000
1864	4,024,792	22,000,000
1868	5,221,268	23,000,000
1872	6,167,165	24,000,000
1876	8,112,731	25,000,000
1880	9,209,106	26,000,000
1884	10,614,885	27,000,000
1888	11,289,860	28,000,000
1892	12,601,000	29,000,000

There have been some curious facts in connection with the election of president and vice president in this country. The system is at best a peculiar one, and foreigners understand it only with difficulty. In most of the states for more than a quarter of a century after the establishment of the government presidential electors were appointed by state legislatures. One state, South Carolina, continued this practice down to the outbreak of the civil war. At the present time any state that wishes to

update three times in succession, losing to Adams on his first trial. Jackson ran three times, one after the other, winning the last two and then naming his own successor.

So far as is known there have been only three occasions in which a presidential candidate received a majority of the popular vote and yet failed of election. These were Jackson, in 1824; Tilden, in 1876; and Cleveland, in 1888. The greatest popular majority in the history of the government was Grant's over Greeley—703,000. The smallest of which there is record was Garfield's over Hancock—7,000.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Watching the Red Planet.

The planet Mars continues to attract astronomers. M. Camille Flammarion has been measuring the star, and asserts that the diameter is a sixth less than Le Verrier's estimate, while the habitable surface is about five or six times larger than Europe. He puts the diameter at 6,733 kilometers and the surface at 4,733,000 square kilometers. From the Harvard observatory Professor Pickering reports the discovery of two mountain ranges north of the green patch near the south pole, besides eleven lakes. Snow fell on these mountains during his observations.

The Geographical Congress.

The international geographical congress, to meet in London during June, 1893, was organized by the English Royal Geographical Society.

GEORGIE IN NEW YORK.

He and Bill Johnson Run Away from Home to See the Big Show.

dear editor—bi the time u get this letur i wil b far a way frum the mading crowd. I am gone 2 b a fare out law like bob dalt, and so is bil.

The other nite wile I was half asleep in mi bed thinkin about bil an wondurin were ho was at, i herd the blinds on mi winder rattle. i was jest gone 2 get out wen i head bil say, dont b frade, gorgie, it is onli me.

i am brodway bily, i sed.

thats me, sed bil. I am gone 2 b a outlaw now, and that is wy i can here 2 nite. gorgie, wat wil u du, stay here like a miseryal dorg or cum with me an have evri thing wat yure hart kin wish for an b a outlaw.

pa will spank me if i am a outlaw, i sed.

if your pa tries 2 wip u brodway bily bandits wil never rest til they have puled out evri hare ov his whiskers. see, here is a pistol 4 u.

so wen i saw the pistol i thote i wood b a outlaw an i got up an put on my close, an then we crawled out and started across the meaders.

bi followin this trail, sed bil, we will reach ded mans gulch b 4 day lite.

weres ded mans gulch i sed.

thats the railroad cut back ov the graveyard, sed bil.

then were are we goin, i sed.

to noo york, sed bil, an we kin make lots of moni.

how kin we git thare, i sed.

bi the train, bil sed. i havemoni wat i got 4 yure pars wach.

dont talk so loud, i sed, or may b som 1 wil here u.

bi the gods, ani man wat tries 2 catch us wil di with his shirt on, hised bil. he was turrible desperite. i was gettin skart ov him an sed i thote i wood go home and woodent b a outlaw, but he woodent let me, so bil bote 2 tickets 4 noo york an we got on the train.

wel, such a lot ov peple i never seed in my life. an evri house had a lot ov flags on an picters of columbus. bil an me went an seed the parade ov the scool boys. i thote it was relice nio, but bil sed they wosent toff enoff 2 be out laws. at nite we went to see the fire works on the big brige. it was grate. bil and me seed a lot ov peple get out ov a carriage an go on a dok, so we follered em. we seed good. at nite we slepted on a big box on the dok, an a policeman or sumthin come to walk us up.

i aint no outlaw, i sed. it is bil wot is a outlaw.

baik, baik, cried bil, pointin his pistol at the man, or brodway bily wil fil u ful of led.

the man lafed an nocked the pistol out of bil's hand.

wel, stranger, sed bil, now u haiv me at yure merci. wat r u gone 2 do.

i orter talk both ov u 2 the stashun house, sed the man.

i didnt do nuthin, i sed.

keep still, u gibbering idiot, sed bil, or i wil blow on u 2 the hul gang.

but, went on the man, i am gone 2 let u go coss its such gay times. from the country, ain't u.

yes, sed bil.

go baik, sed the man, an give up readin dime novuls.

just then bil maid a jump an picked up the pistol wat the man had nocked out of his hand. gorgie.

—New York Mercury.

A Nice Game.



"Don't you think we had better go?"
"Oh, no. We have forty minutes yet, and this is so amusing for baby."—Life.

Order of Fraternal Guardians.

The Order of Fraternal Guardians has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Joseph L. Tull. The instrument was executed by William E. Cruzen, supreme secretary of the order. It stated that the order will pay dollar for dollar to its creditors, and it has about \$800,000 in a number of Philadelphia banking institutions. The troubles of the Order of Fraternal Guardians date back to last March, when a certificate holder filed a bill in equity in common pleas court, No. 4, against the order and its officers, asking that a receiver be appointed and that the affairs of the order be wound up.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Interesting Sermons Preached at the Various Churches.

The various churches were all filled Sunday with overflowing congregations. At St. Mark's Lutheran Church Rev. Oliver C. Miller, the pastor, preached in the morning from Isaiah, 56:1. Text, "Who is it that comes from Edon with dyed garments from Bozra, this that is glorious in apparel traveling in the greatness of his strength? I That speak the righteousness mightily to save." The theme for the discourse was: "The Christ of Conflict in the Causes, Instruments and Results of Reformation."

At the First Baptist Church Rev. S. L. Rice, pastor of the United Brethren Church, preached in the morning in the absence of the pastor, Dr. Flippo, who delivered a sermon on the centennial of missions in the Baptist Church at Bonacks. At night Dr. Flippo preached from the words "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world." At the close of the sermon an accession was made to the church.

Rev. S. K. Cox, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, preached at 11 a. m. from Philippians, 3:12, "But I follow after that I may apprehend them for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus." Subject: "Objects and Obligations of a Christian Life." The subject of the evening discourse was on "The Moral Freedom Acquired by Knowledge of the Truth," John, 8:32.

Rev. W. F. Hamner, pastor of Greene Memorial, preached to the Pythians in the morning from Matthew, 6th chapter: "Behold the lilies of the field how they grow, they toll not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." The objects and principals of Pythianism was the subject. The text at night was "Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

At the Brethren's Tabernacle, Rev. J. H. Graybill filled the pulpit in the morning, the pastor, Rev. D. C. Moorman, being absent. He attended services at the German Baptist Church at Peters Creek, and at 7 p. m. he preached at Cavern Cove, near Hollins Institute, at the close of which there were eight accessions to the church. A series of revival meetings began and will continue this week.

Rev. W. C. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preached at 11 a. m. from Romans; subject, "All things work together for good to those who love the Lord." The theme for the evening discourse was "Doing Good."

At the Christian Church the pastor, Rev. H. C. Garrison, preached in the morning from the subject of "Possible and impossible things," and at night the subject was "Christianity and You."

Rev. S. G. Ferguson, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, preached in the morning from Psalm 147:1. Text, "Praise ye the Lord." Subject, "The Benefit of Praise." The subject of the evening discourse was "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread." There was one accession to the church.

Rev. R. R. Acree, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, preached in the morning from these words: "If any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up the cross and follow me." At the close of which there was one conversion and one received for baptism. At night the text was: "There is no discharge in this war."

Rev. S. L. Rice, pastor of United Brethren's Church, preached at 11 a. m. at the First Baptist Church from Luke, 8:50. Subject: "Believe Only." The subject of the evening discourse was: "Jesus Died for Us." Romans, 5:8. There were three accessions to the church.

Rev. Lewis Rieter, pastor of the Reformed Church, preached in the morning from Matthew, 22:2, "The kingdom of heaven is like a certain king who made a marriage for his son." Subject: "The King's Marriage Feast."

The church directories gotten up with the names of the pastors and their churches have been completed and will be placed in the leading hotels and post-office to-day. The frames were made at the Roanoke Machine Works and are very handsome. They are three feet wide and five feet in length. The glass is placed in the door which opens with a lock. Mr. Wynne, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had the work in charge and deserves praise for having it done so neatly at such a small expense.

Concert Tuesday Evening.

A CONCERT will be given in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth avenue and Roanoke street, on next Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. All who may attend may expect an enjoyable evening, as among those who will participate in the exercises are Mrs. J. G. Kuykendall, soprano; Messrs. Jan. Oostermeyer and E. L. Roehussen, violinist and organist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements in this column will repay perusal.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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We have again accepted the agency for the celebrated "LADIES' TENDER FEET SHOES." Will sell them again under the same guarantee and as low as ever.

Goods damaged by flood will be sold at a great sacrifice. Come and look at them, there may be a pair to fit you.

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Having succeeded Xanthancon, the confectioner and baker, at 106 Salem avenue s. w. I invite my friends and the public generally to patronize me. My stock of fruits, foreign and domestic, candles, cakes, toys, etc., is full and complete. Weddings, parties, etc., served.

61 ty

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